The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 176. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SLAUGHTER OF GENERALS.

Admission of Cabinet Ministers to Floor of House.

National Bank Bill Killed.

Constitutional Amendment Bill.

More Dismissed from the Army.

Exchange of Prisoners not Agreed on.

Important Order by the President.

More Military Changes.

Staff of the Lieut. General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

Rejection of Gens. Scofield and Gillmore

The Senate Military Committee to-day recommended the rejection of the nominations of Scofield, and Gillmore, as Major Generals. There is no doubt that the Senate will sustain this action, for the two vacancies thus created, there are already many candidates.

Cabinet Officers on the Floor.

The bill reported from the Select Committee on the subject, by Mr. Pendleton, provides that members of the Cabinet shall have seats on the floor of the House, and shall attend sessions every Monday and Thursday to answer inquiries made under rules. Additional rules recommended by the Committee provide as follows: A notice book is to be kept, in which resolutions of inquiry and questions addressed to any member of the Cabinet are to be entered, the member introducing each to specify the Monday or Thursday of the current or succeeding week on which he intends to call it up; such day to be, unless on unanimous consent, not less than three days after notice. It is made the duty of the Clerk to serve copies of all such resolulions or questions on Cabinet officers, and to apprise him of the time when they will be taken up. On the appointed day the member who gave notice is to explain his resoluton or question, and assign his reasons. The member of the Cabinet addressed is to answer, or state why they cannot answer, and the House, without further debate, is then to vote. Both questioner and questioned are forbidden to indulge in debate, or to introdnce matters not strictly relevant.

National Bank Bill Killed.

As predicted in this correspondence, the National Bank bill was killed to-day. The amendments from the Committee of the Whole, including the sections empowering the States to fix the rate of interest below seven per cent., and to tax the National Banks like other monied corporations were adopted in the House. Mr. Steven's substitute, without these amendments, was voted down, and then, on his motion, the bill was laid on the table, by over twenty majority.

Constitutional Amendment.

On Powell's motion to incorporate in the Constitution an amendment that the President shall hold office for six years, and be ineligible for re-election were twelve yeas and thirty-two nays. The yeas were Messrs. Brown, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Wade, Wilkinson and other Senators, including Trumbull and Willey, indicated that they might vote for the proposition under other circumstances, but would not cumber the slavery-abolishing amendment. The amendment taking from the President the power of removal from office except for cause and with the consent of the Senate, received six votes:—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury and Wade. Various Senators said they would vote against this because it was not germane to the main question. Messrs. Henderson, Hendricks and Sumner will speak to-morrow. Mr. Bell has been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. Another effort will be made to press it to a vote to-morrow, but it is possible that still other speech makers may prevent it.

Army Chaplains.

The bill relating to army chaplains, as agreed upon by the Coference Committee to-day, provides that the rank of chaplains shall be hereafter recognized, and they shall be borne on field and staff rolls next after surgeons, but not exercise command. They shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of twenty dollars per month for total disability, and put on the same footing as other officers in respect of pay when absent from duty.

Government Appointment and Declension.

Ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Ills., was yesterday appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson resigned. Mr. Kellogg to-day declined the appointment. McPherson's letter to Jeff. Davis, dug out of the ruins of the latters Mississippi residence by our soldiers last summer, is believed to be the occasion of his resigning.

Dismissal of Officers.

Among the dismissals of the week are Col. O. DeForrest, of the 1st N. Y. cavalry, with disgrace, for presenttng false and fraudulent accounts against the Government; Capt. George H. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence in the Army of the Cumberland; Sergeant H. Tammage, 34th Kentucky; Surgeon J. B. McConaughy, 17th Missouri; Capt. A. H Speer, 5th Kentucky; Lt. James P. Grinnell, 29th Ohio; Lt. R. H. Trecher, 5th Ohio; Capt. W. H. Eifort, 2d Ky. cavalry; Lt. Christian Sessner, 111th Penn'a; Lt. W. H. White, 29th Penn'a. The Dismissals of Capt. Jno. Trible, 97th Illinois, Assistant Surgeon Morrow, 43d Ohio, Capt. T. H. Hedriek, 15th Iowa, and Lt. Samuel Jailor, 1st Ohio Artillery, are revoked.

Proof Called for.

Mr. Thompson, English abolitionist, has written a letter to Congressman Morris, of Ohio, denying in positive terms his assertion in the House on Monday, that Thompson said that the dissolution of the American Union is the object to be kept steadily in view, and calling on Mr. Morris for proof or retraction.

It appears that Mr. Morris has nothing but a speech of Sherrard Clemens, in 1861, for authority.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The statement in the New York papers that Butler and Ould, at a recent conference, agreed upon a satisfactory plan for the exchange of prisoner is incorrect. The facts are as stated in our Monday's dispatches. The question concerning the officers and men of negro regiments continues to be an obstacle as difficult to overcome as ever to any agreement, and Gen. Butler is not the man to waive this point.

Tax Bill.

Monday is the earliest day at which the Ways and Means Committee can report the tax bill, and it may not reach the House so early.

Military Changes and Assignments.

GENERAL ORDER No. 144.—By direction of the President the following changes and assignments are made: In the Army Corps commanded by Major General Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are now consolidated, and will be called the First Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Hooker to command. Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead. Maj.-Gen. Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Maj.-Gen. Slocum will report to Maj.-General Sherman, and Maj.-Gen. Stoneman to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, for assignment. Maj.-Gen. Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army.

By order of the President,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj't.-Gen.

Staff of Lieutenant-Geniral.

General Orders No. 126; The following officers are hereby announced on the staff of the Lieutenant General commanding the armies and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, Senior Aid de Camp; Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock; Major F. F. Dent, Aides de Camp; Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff, 2d Ill. Artillery. Assistant Inspector General. Major W. R. Rowley and Capt. A Badeau, Military Secretaries. Capt. Horace Porter, of the Ordinance Department, is also announced as Aid de Camp to General Grant with the rank of Lieutenant Colanel.

General Buell.

It is almost certain that General Buell will be ordered to report to General Sherman for assignment to duty. It is understood that General Sherman desires to place General Buell in command of East Tennessee, and the authorities here are willing to assign him; but General Buell hesitates to accept, on account of his peculiar relations to Governor Johnson. Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Negley are to command under Sherman. No order is as yet issued.

It is known that Gen Grant, was very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Maj. General Granger at Chattanooga, and this is the reason for his retirement from active command.

The Blair Trouble.

Treasury Agent Powers testified to-day, before the committee, that he knew alterations were made in General Blair's order for liquors, but he did not care to tell the committee who made them.

Holland and the Ten-Forty Loan.

Parties from Holland have subscribed one million nine hundred thousand dollars to the ten-forty loan. Large foreign investments in this loan are considered certain.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Subterranean Oil Transportation Co.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Office of Fire Marshal.

Prospect Cemetery Company.

Tarentum, Mercer and Butler R. R. Co.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 6, 1864.

House referred to Judiciary Committee, the bill incorporating the Subterranean Oil Company. This bill proposes to bring oil from Franklin to Pittsburgh by pipes. It had been referred to the Committee on Corporations, and by that Committee reported, when Mr. Brown, of Warren, desired to have it re-committed. A long and exciting debate ensued; Messrs Glass and Slack strongly opposing reference. It went to the Judiciary Committee.

The Governor has signed the bill for an Insane Asylum at New Brighton. Also, the bill for the appointment of a Leather Inspector in Allegheny county.

A bill reported authorizing the School Directors of the Seventh Ward to borrow money for building purposes.

Also, a bill creating the office of Fine Marshal.

The Senate passed a bill incorporating the Youghiogheny and Coal Hollow Coal Company. Also an act incorporating the Prospect Cemetery Company. Also, the Tarentum, Mercer and Butler Railroad Company, the Senate fixing the guage at four feet ten inches.

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FROM BALTIMORE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

THE DISLOYALISTS NOWHERE.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—The election is proceeding very quietly. There is no opposition in this city or in Delaware county. The disloyal party so far as heard from, have made no effort to vote. We expect to have pretty full returns to-night as far as can be reached by the telegraphic lines.

SECOND DISPATCH

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Baltimore City gives 9,021 for a Convention and 41 against it. The unconditional anti-compensation ticket, got the entire vote cast. Port Deposit, Cecil county, the 7th District, gives 196 majority for the Convention and unconditional emancipation. Cumberland, the 6th District, gives 470 majority for Ditto; Salisbury 6; Somerset county gives 19 against a Convention; Worcester county, gives 50 majority for a Convention; Cumberland county gives not less than 1,200 majority for the Convention and emancipation.

Havre de Grace gives 156 majority for the Emancipation ticket.

The correct vote of Baltimore City is 9,041 for Convention and Emancipation, and 78 votes against.

The Convention is doubtless called by a large majority.

Frederick district gave the Emancipation ticket 480 majority.

The ballot box of Jacksonville district was taken possession of by Copperheads, about 2 o'clock, and totally destroyed. Detachments of Coles' cavalry and Second Maryland regiments have gone to arrest the parties.

The fifth district, Cecil county, gives 305 majority for the Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEFEAT OF NATIONAL BANK BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The total defeat of the National Bank, or Currency bill, by so large a vote as two-thirds, astonished both its friends and its foes, especially as so much time has been consumed in efforts to perfect it. All the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (about sixty in number,) were concurred in by the House. The Committee of Ways and means were willing to adopt all except two, and hence Representative Thad. Stevens offered a substitute, differing only from the amended bill in the following particulars, namely, restoring the uniform seven per centum interest, and leaving it under National and not State legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institutions to be taxed the same as property of individuals for State and municipal purposes.

The House emphatically concurred in this substitute. This was the turning point in controversy. The test that determined whether the bill containing the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House. So it was laid upon the table on the motion of Mr. Stevens.

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Maximilian's Financial Arrangement.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Steamer Georgia.

Queen Victoria to Emerge from Seclusion.

Foreign Markets.

Death of a Distinguished Authoress.

Sailing of the China with no Specie.

NEW YORK, April 6.

SANDY HOOK, April 6—5 P. M.—The Persia has passed here, with Liverpool dates of the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th of March.

Consols closed on the 26th at 91⅜@91⅞.

French rentes opened at 66f., 10c.

The London *Shipping Gazette's* Paris correspondent writes that the Finance Minister had an interview on Friday afternoon with Mr. Glynn, respecting the Mexican loan, and that in the evening a gentlemen of the Financial Department was to leave for Miramar to obtain Maximillian's signature to the decree. The impression prevails in Paris that the proposition for the bondholders of 1851 is really not unfavorable.

Sir Francis Barring will retire from the representation of Portsmouth at the next general election.

The Confederate steamer Georgia arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th of March.

LIVERPOOL, 26th.—To-day has been a complete holiday, with no markets except the Stock Exchange.

The London journals of to-day contain nothing important.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares 18@17 discount; Erie Shares 67¼@68¼.

The Canada, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown to-day. The ship Ellora, from New York, which took fire, has arrived at Bristol for repairs and will discharge her cargo.

HAVRE, March 25.—Sales of Cotton for the week is 12000 bales. The market opened with a downward tendency, but closed firmer. Prices are nominal, stock 29,000 bales. A London *Times* editorial contends that the Federal armies will this year be made subservient to electioneering purposes, rather than the objects of war. It is reported that Queen Victoria will soon emerge from seclusion by shortly bidding two State receptions.

A mass meeting held at Black Heath Bar, London, adopted resolutions in favor of English intervention in favor of Poland.

The bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to six per cent.

The Russian staff at Warsaw has been transfered to the Court near Kalish. The Russians were barricading the principal railroad stations.

It is reported that great coolness has arisen between Russia and France. Russia being convinced that France is plotting mischief in European Turkey.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Mrs. Caroline Kinkland, the distinguished writer, died last night in this city of apoplexy.

The China sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day. She took no specie,

FROM ARKANSAS.

An Appeal from Gov. Murphey.

The People Exhorted to Loyalty.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, issued an address to the people of the counties of that State in which no elections had been held, and sent it out for distribution with Gen. Steele's command The address reviews the condition of the State during the war, and recites the action of the late State Convention, closing with a stirring appeal to the people of the counties in which the elections could not be held on account of their occupancy by the rebel forces, to return to their allegiance to the old Government, and recommending them under an ordinance passed by the State Convention for that purpose, to hold elections as soon as they can with safety, for members of the legislature and county officers. Take upon themselves the right and duties of freemen, and give their aid to the Union.

Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball, assigned to the command of all the troops along the North Arkansas river, headquarters Little Rock, in a circular to the citizens of his district says, "the loyal shall be protected, and sympathizers with rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, will be treated as rebels unless they conform in word and act to the spirit of that oath.

FROM BUFFALO.

A LARGE FIRE---HEAVY LOSS.

BUFFALO, April 6.—A large fire is now raging at the oil refineries of Wardwell & Hawes, at the foot of Maryland street. It is rumored that several persons have been injured and two killed. The loss will be very large.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Fight Between Grierson and Forrest.

General Grierson Falls Back.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Grierson's cavalry had a fight with Forrest near Summerville yesterday. After skirmishing some time the rebels were reinforced, and Grierson's supports failing to come up he fell back before greatly superior numbers, bringing with him seven prisoners. He will renew the attack to-day. Vicksburg advices report Loring and Lee at Canton, and the rebels are repairing the railroad destroyed by Sherman.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE MARKETS—GOLD 170 5-8.

NEW YORK, Aprfl 6.

COTTON steady; sales of 1,500 bales at 76c.

FLOUR advanced; sales of 28,000 bbls at $6 65@6 85 for State; $6 35@6 45 for Ohio, and $7 25@7 65 for Southern.

WHEAT advanced 1@2c; sales of 12,000 bush Chicago Spring at $1 66@1 69 for common red.

CORN closed with an advancing tendency; sales of 12,000 bush at $1 28½@1 30.

SUGAR firm at 14½@19c.

COFFEE buoyant; sales of 17,000 bags at 39½@40c.

NAVAL STORES heavy.

PETROLEUM firm. Refined in bond, 51@52c.

FREIGHTS drooping.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1864.

Stocks stronger.

Gold	170⅝	Galena & Chicago	131
Chicago & R I	125	Clev & Toledo	155½
Cumberland pf'd	86	Chicago & Quincy	45
Illinois Central	151½	Michigan Cent	151
Mich Southern	116	Harlem	155
M S guaranteed	153½	Clev & Pitts	128
N. Y. Central	144	Pitts & Ft Wayne	130½
Reading	164	Toledo & Wabash	170
Hudson River	163	1Year Certificates	99⅛
Missouri sixes	72½	5-20s	111⅛
Erie R. R.	125⅝		

FROM CHICAGO.

Market Report.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1854.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant and excited. Heavy sales Mess Pork at $22@22 50; Prime Mess Pork at $22@22 50. Bacon Hams 14¼c. Bacon Sides 11¼c. Lard ⅛c higher; sales of Prime Leaf at 12@12⅝c.

HOGS—Firm. Sales at $4 85@8 05.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet at $4 25@6 50.

WHISKY—3½c higher. Sales at $1 01@$1 03½.

Closing firm:

FLOUR—10c higher and active. Sales Winter Extras at $4 40@8 50, and Spring Extras at $5 40@$6 00.

WHEAT—½c higher. Sales No. 1 at $1 16@1 17, and No. 2 at $1 11@1 12½.

CORN—½c lower. Sales New No. 1 at 83@83½c and No. 2 at 82@83c.

OATS—½@¾c higher. Sales No. 1 at 65¾@65¾.

RYE—3c higher. Sales No. 1 at $1 03@1 04.

BARLEY—2c higher. Sales No. 2 at $1 20@1 28.

CAVALRY RAID IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Beaten---Captures Made.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The following has been received at headquarters:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 1.—The following telegram is just received:

PINE BLUFF, ARK., March 31.—*To Major Greene, Adjutant General:* The expedition to Mt. Elba and Longview has just returned. We destroyed the pontoon bridge at Longview, and burned a train of thirty-five wagons, loaded with camp and garrison equippage and ammunition.

We also captured 320 prisoners and engaged in the battle at Mt. Elba yesterda morning, Gen. Decker's division of 1200 men, from Monticello. We routed and pursued them 10 miles, with a loss on his side of over one hundred killed and wounded. We captured a large quantity of small arms, the stands of colors, and over 300 horses and mules.

Our loss will not exceed fifteen in killed, wounded and missing. We brought in several hundred contrabands. The expedition was a complete succe-s, the details of which will be furnished in my official reports, which will be forwarded in a few days.

[Signed.] POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel Commanding.

From San Francisco.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The steamship Golden Era sailed for Panama with 235 passengers and $763,000 in treasure for England, and $27,000 for New York.

FROM CINCINNATI.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, April 6.

FLOUR.—Firmer. Good Superfine sold at $5 75.

WHEAT.—$1 28@1 30 for Red; $1 35@1 40 for White.

CORN.—Unchanged. Ear in good demand at $1 00; Shelled dull at $1 03@1 05.

WHISKY.—Advanced to $1 05, and the market considerably excited. At the close a further advance was demanded.

PROVISIONS.—Unchanged. Sales of 150,000 lbs of bulk shoulders at 9c; $22 50 was offered for City Mess Pork, which was refused.

GROCERIES.—Buoyant. Coffee, 39@41c; Molasses, advanced to 95c; Sugar, 16@18c; Refined Sugar advanced to 24c.

CLOVER SEED.—$8 75.

GOLD.—Advanced to 67@67½.

EXCHANGE.—Firm at 1-10 premium, selling.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes presented a joint resolution to repeat the joint resolution authorizing the transfer of men from the military to the naval service.

After a short colloquy between Messrs. Hale and Grimes and Conness and Trumbull on the latter's motion, it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate took up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate in support of the measure.

Mr. Saulsbury quoted the Scriptures in support of slavery. He denied the proposition that three-fourths of the States could do now what might have been done by the original framers of the Constitution. He believed that this amendment would be as good a cause for secession as could be furnished to any State in this Union. The Constitution was made by the several States in their seperate capacities, and was never submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. It required State ratification before it became binding. He was a firm believer in the inequality of races. He would not attempt to explain it, as it was the work of the Divine Architect, who presides over the destinies of man.

He opposed this amendment, not because the people of his State was pecuniarly interested in the institution; but from the highest convictions of duty to his country, besides the fact, that we could not submit this amendment to one-fourth of the States, the times being unpropitious. The time of war was not the time to change our organic law. The adoption of this measure would prolong the war beyond the lifetime of any member of the Senate.

Mr. Hale had supposed there were no reasons which could induce him to make a speech under the present circumstances. Slavery died hard. When Charles I. was about to be beheaded, suggestions were made that he might resist; and to prevent it, proper pulleys and pinions were provided for such an emergency. So with slavery. If it don't quietly submit, the pulleys and pinions will be applied to keep its neck under the axe. This was the day he long had struggled for. The day in which the nation was commencing its real life, and waking to the meaning of sublime truth uttered by our forefathers. The idea of consistency between our profession and practices as a free Government was hereafter to be abolished. He wanted to say a word to the administrators *de bonis non* of what was once the great Democratic party.

Mr. Powell proposed an amendmendment, as an additional section, providing that the President and Vice President shall not hold their offices more than six years. Rejected.

Mr. Powell offered another amendment, prohibiting political proscription. Rejected—6 yeas, 38 nays.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, providing that no bill, resolution or law passed by Congress shall relate to more than one subject, and have more than one title. Rejected—5 yeas, 39 nays.

Mr. Davis introduced as an amendment his joint resolution to provide for the election of President and Vice President, heretofore presented and printed by Senate. Rejected.

The bill passed to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House acted on various amendments. All amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were concurred in. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill, it being the same as the original bill with the exception of restoring the uniform rate of seven per cent. interest, and leaving taxation with the National Government, but withdrawing it from State Governments.

Brooks, of New York, said that Buffalo was ungenerously put in the bill to enable New York Western Banks to avoid redemption. In New York and Albany, bank circulation does not go west to Buffalo but East, and hence redemption in Buffalo enables banks longer to keep out their circulation. Stevens' substitute was rejected, yeas 59, nays 78. The original bill as amended now came up for action, when Mr. Spalding offered a new section; agreed to, yeas 71, nays not counted; providing that each and every banking association created under this act, or any other hereafter passed, shall receive in payment of debts the circulating notes of all other banks without depreciation or discount from their nominal value. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried; yeas 89, nays 44. Adjourned.

DECREE REVERSED.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on Monday, the case of JONES, WALLINGTON & Co. vs. LIVINGSTON, COPELAND & CO., of Pittsburgh, was taken up. This was an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States of the District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi is now open and free from ice as far up as La Crosse. Steamers pass daily, and will soon have a clear trip to foot of Lake Pepin. The steam ferry boat Allamaken has been making its trips between Iowa and Wisconsin regularly for more than a week. The Winfield steamer—the Little Wave—brings down a load of grain from Harper's every day. The weather is favorable to an early opening.

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Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
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THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets ALLEGHENY CITY.
Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oc10:1y

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THE
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
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STEEL,
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Copper Mills and Smelting Works,
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SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—
TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
SLAB ZINC, OR SPELTER,
FROM
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

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Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 Penn street.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. fe13:1y

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
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JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
se23

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE
NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

C. H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
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ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
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REFINED CAST STEEL,
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Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
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Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No 37 Fifth street. [se9

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E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
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ja29:1y

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TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
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The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
oc21:1y E. MEGRAW.

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
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Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at
JOS. R. HUGHES,
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Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at C. LEGAR'S,
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Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS,
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
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C. IRMSEN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,
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Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and FIRST streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se16:1y

PHILLIPS & BEST,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all desciptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain
Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,
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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
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The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

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Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building,
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

We are indebted to Hon. Thomas Williams for two volumes of messages and documents.

"A Great Chance for the South."

The London *Times* has from the first shown a certain degree of sagacity in detecting wherein rested the rebel ground of advantage. It can see that, when it can see nothing else. Hence it does not fail to discover that in the contingency of a peace party appearing "in the excitement of the Presidential election" "*lies a great chance for the South.*" This is precisely in accord with the language of the rebel member of Congress, who said their only hope was in the combination which some "slight advantage" over the federal armies would cause among "their friends" in the North.

We merely hope that the people will not lose sight of the fact, that one of two things must take place: that either the war must be fought through without turning to the right or left, or there must be a grounding of arms, a giving up to Jeff. Davis. Peace means just this, and nothing short. It means an acknowledgment that the loyal North is not equal to the rebellious South, less than one-half in numbers. It means that henceforth Slavery shall have its own way, to spread, enlarge, overrun, and subjugate Freedom. It means the triumph of the greatest wickedness and crime in the world's history. Any peace other than that which will result from the re-establishing of federal authority, means this; and all who are for it, are privileged so to declare themselves.

The New York *World* refers to the result of the Connecticut election as evidence of "delirium," and exhorts Democrats to "bide their time." We suppose the *World* would consider it evidence of good sense were the people to ground arms and bow down to Jeff. Davis. Judging from present indications the "Democrats" will have to "bide" a *long* "time" before they are comforted with such a consummation. If it is evidence of "delirium" to stand by the Government in the struggle for life; to uphold it on all occasions, and particularly at the polls; to fill up the armies, and by every means encourage its endeavors to crush the rebellion and its hated cause, then let it last—and give us no more of sanity. If ever a people engaged in a cause both high and holy,—a cause, if it do not succeed, all else will be worthless, it is the cause of the Union. This is not a solitary instance where men have been subjected to almost fiendish taunts because of their zeal and noble endeavors. If this is "delirium," will the *World* tell us what would be reason? Would it be the withdrawal of our armies from the field, submission to Davis and his crew? The people of Connecticut voted to sustain the Government—to keep straight ahead with real New England pluck and New England devotion to principle. Had they not so voted, and had the "Democrats" been successful, would there not have been raised a shout throughout all rebeldom that might have been heard to the upper waters of the Penobscot? It would have been a real victory to them—th drawing of the solitary "chance" on which they hang their only hope. But nothing of the kind happened, nor will it happen; for there is no one so blind that cannot see that the people are not to be shaken in their determination to stand by the Government and the loyal cause.

Whoever will trace on the map the limits and boundaries of the Confederacy at the time the Macon Constitution was adopted, will see that it has been reduced nearly one half in territory. In connection with this fact another should be borne in mind, that no foot of ground lost to the rebels has ever been regained. Wherever the Union armies have gone—the raids excepted—it has been for permanent occupation, and territory and people have been brought back to the Union. The first two years of the rebellion, it had practically all the resources of England—or so much of them as it chose to ask for—besides what it obtained from France and other countries; and it had open ports through which they entered. What the South did not steal from the Union before seceding, it obtained in abundance from abroad. It stocked itself completely. But no supply is so large that it will not fail. It has been diminishing for some time, and the opportunities for obtaining anything from abroad have come to be few and uncertain. In ability to supply itself the South has in some respects increased, but in other very important respects it has made no improvement, and not the least of these are the railroads. There is no pretense that they are not nearly worn out, without the means of restoring them. We might point to the financial breakdown to which the South has been brought,—no more actual however, than its condition in other respects. But our object is simply to direct the reader's mind to some of the reasons for confidence and continued exertion.

Jeff. Davis boasted that he would defend Virginia for twenty years. The boast, which when made was calculated to cause every thoughtful Virginian to shudder at the prospect of war's devastation, Davis is about to have an opportunity to make good. The boast itself implied the importance of the rebel capital to the rebellion. Around Richmond has grown the body of the Confederacy. There will be a moral shock attending its fall now that would not have been felt two years ago. In selecting it as the point against which to make the grand combined movement, Gen. Grant exhibited judgment and sagacity,—qualities that will be applied in the preparations for carrying out his policy.

We are firm in the faith that next fall will see a Democratic President and Congress chosen to heal the wounds of the nation.—*N. Y. World.*

O-ho! we thought you were going for Fremont!

One of the features of the Metropolitan Fair is two elegant swords, on exhibition at the Fair, to be given to the two military and naval officers who shall receive the greatest number of votes of the contributors for the purchase of the swords. The first night the votes recorded for General Grant were as three to one to the number given for General McClellan; and the votes for Commodore Rowan far exceeded those for Admiral Farragut. These elections are exciting much interest.

Did General Sherman Inflict Serious Damage?

It has been pretended by some of the rebel papers and sympathizing journals in the North, that Gen. Sherman inflicted no serious damage on the enemy, and that his expedition was little less than a failure. Another story is told by those who know and speak the truth. A writer in the Hartford *Press*, who has just returned from Selma, Ala., where he lived for five years, furnishes that paper, with a highly interesting account of that city, the preparations of the rebels, and some of the results of Sherman's expedition. He says that Selma is one of the most important places in the Confederacy. As a shipping point for iron, coal, ammunition and commissariat stores, it is one of the most important in the South. As a manufacturing depot for ammunition, shot, shell, cannon, powder, canteens and clothing, it takes scarcely less rank. The Arsenal and Navy Yard are worked to their full capacity. At the latter two iron clad steam floating batteries have been built. They now lie at Mobile and are not intended to go outside at all. The iron-clad screw gun boat *Tennessee* was also launched at this yard. She was a boat of considerable beauty and speed, and carries four guns. They are now building one of much larger dimensions than the others. She is 225 feet long, and is believed to carry six guns. Her wood work was nearly complete when he left, and some of her machinery was in. She had six boilers and two engines. Her cylinders were thirty inches only in diameter. This one is to be a side wheel boat. The other three were all propellers. She had none of her platings on, as that is put on after launching. Her builders are Capts. Shirley and DeHaven, and she is the only gunboat now building on the Alabama River. One large side wheel iron clad gunboat has been built at Montgomery; one or two on the Tombigbee, and several old river boats overhauled and rigged up at Mobile, either one of which one shot would blow to atoms.

Speaking of the rebel ram at Mobile, the writer says:

The form of the boat is very good, but it has the appearance of having plain, smooth sides of wood or iron, whereas the sides and stern are formed of compressed cotton bales, strapped on with iron bands. Her turret is plated with two thicknesses of two-inch iron. She was an old river packet and converted into a ram, and I think would go to pieces herself if she attempted to poke her nose into anything very solid. She is an ill-formed, ugly-looking craft, and has the appearance of having been got up for a big scare.

There is at Selma a powder mill, an ambulance and wagon factory, besides others to supply the army, and it is the headquarters of contractors and speculators for a large extent of country.

Concerning the extent of damage done by Sherman, the writer says:

Selma is the eastern terminus of the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, which runs to Meridian and Jackson, which places were lately occupied by General Sherman. It would be difficult for me to give a correct statement of the immense amount of damage Gen. Sherman inflicted on tearing up that railroad. Nothing in the Southern States is nearer used up than the railroads, and they can get no more iron to replace that which he destroyed.

Nearly all of the railroads of lesser importance in the South have been taken up to repair and patch up the more important ones.

Selma is also the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, which runs within nine miles of Jacksonville, in the northern part of the State. This railroad runs directly through the richest mineral country in the South. In fact, the coal mines of Alabama supply every arsenal, foundry, gunboat, and every manufacturing establishment in the Confederacy, with this indispensable material for the manufacture of munitions of war, and this is the only place in the Confederacy where coal abounds, now in their reach. The same may be said with reference to the iron mines of Alabama. They produce an inexhaustible supply of metal, equal, it is said, to the best in the world, and it has proved to be of inestimable value in the manufacture of cannon. Nearly one hundred tons of pig iron passes over this road daily, the most of which is reshipped to the different armories and arsenals throughout the Confederacy, and is rapidly converted into missiles of war.

Coming from one having the best means of knowing, this testimony, guarded and moderate as the statement is, ought to be received as entirely reliable, and, so far as it goes as settling the question. The writer pretends to speak only about that of which he has personal knowledge, and it will be seen that, so far as that knowledge extends, he endorses all that Sherman ever claimed.

The Spirit of the People.

Major General Dix, in his speech at the opening of the New York Fair, alluded to the deep-seated earnestness of the people of the North, who abroad are accused of lukewarmness and indifference, while the people of the South are praised for their unity and zeal. "This is indeed," said General Dix, "one of the distinguishing characteristics of the struggle on our side, and it shows with what intensity the public feeling is enlisted in it. It is a peculiarity which has marked no former contest. And while states, counties and towns, with us, are imposing upon themselves taxes enormous in amount, to raise troops, the rebel government in Richmond is supporting its armies through forced contributions from the southern people, under a system of tyranny which has already become odious, and is every moment in danger of defeating itself by provoking armed resistance."

Trouble Among Oil Well Owners.

There is some trouble among the owners of Oil Wells on the Tarr Farm, where the production has recently become reduced. This is supposed to be owing to the Woodford and Phillips Wells. These two wells have interfered with each other from the time that the Woodford well was struck. The drawing of the tubing from the Phillips well causes the Woodford well to flow muddy oil, while the removal of the tubing from the Woodford causes the Phillips well to stop flowing. The parties owning these two wells have been at loggerheads for some time. A few weeks since the tubing of the Woodford well was removed, and the Phillips well ceased to flow. So the matter stands at the present time. The stoppage of these two materially affects the flow of many others on the same farm, causing them to flow muddy oil, and in many cases water.

Upon the upper end of the Blood Farm a similar state of affairs exists. The Filkins well, which was struck some time ago, affected the flow of several of the adjoining wells. The owners of some of these have removed their tubing, causing the Filkins well to flow water instead of oil. If a compromise is not speedily effected, it is generally supposed that the oil supply of these two farms may be possibly diverted to some other locality, resulting from heavy water courses flowing down upon the oil.

Personal.

Mrs. Lucy A. Rice, who, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, and who has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, has reached our lines in a destitute condition. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond, whilst her remaining means have been exhausted by the expenses incurred in reaching our lines.

It is said that when General Grant was going down to Washington one day this week, when the train, having attached to it the special car, stopped at Brandy Station, some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they could not get into the car. "No," was the answer of an officer; "this is General Grant's special car." Whereupon Grant, who was sitting by the window, spoke out and said, "General Grant occupies only one seat; the soldiers can ride."

David K. Leaman, for many years a reporter of the Associated Press, at Albany, died on Monday last.

General Martindale, Military Governor at Washington, has obtained a leave of absence for fifteen days, for the purpose of visiting New York.

Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, has been detached from special duty at Washington, and is awaiting orders.

Henry La Reintre, former clerk in the State Department, having returned from a successful mission to Peru, on behalf of the Government, has been restored to a clerkship in that Department.

A Revolutionary Trophy.—A valuable trophy of the Revolution has been presented to the New York Fair, by Miss Poff, of that city, and is now on exhibition. It is the sword presented by Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, at the battle of Saratoga, in 1777. It is for sale at one thousand dollars.

A furious gale, almost equalling the terrible prairie tornadoes that occur almost every year in the West, swept over a portion of Bureau county, Illinois, on Monday morning last. Fences over a large area of territory were leveled with the ground. In Knoxville several buildings were blown down, and the tall steeple of one of the churches was dashed to the ground. The gale was also felt in all its force about Galesburg, and much damage was suffered.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad and Coal Co.—Amount of Appropriation Bill $3,300,000—Private Bills—Three Hundred Dollars Bounty to Volunteers—Apportionment Bill, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

The day opened raw, cold and disagreeable, with something between a rain and a snow coming down from above.

The bill which I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, as having passed the House, chartering the Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad and Coal Company, authorizes the construction of a road from Freeport, in Armstrong county to any point between Clarksville and West Greenville, in Mercer county, thus developing the coal fields of Butler and Mercer counties. It will be seen that a connection with the Pittsburgh and Erie road is contemplated, thus giving to the city of Erie another outlet to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Western Pennsylvania Railroad is in course of completion from Blairsville to Freeport, and if authority be granted to lay a track on the bed of the old canal from Freeport to the City of Allegheny, this Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad, will afford to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia an immense trade. It is a highly important measure, and will greatly benefit the people of that whole region of country. The citizens interested are mainly indebted to Mr. Koonce, of Mercer, for having this bill so promptly acted upon in the House. He is a working, rather than a talking member.

The General Appropriation bill was reported this morning, by Mr. Bigham, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The total sum appropriated to various objects amounts to some three million and three hundred thousand dollars.

Seven hundred dollars of an increase to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Philadelphia judges has been agreed upon; also, six hundred dollars of an increase to the salaries of the law judges of Allegheny county, and an addition of five hundred dollars to the salaries of law judges throughout the State generally.

This being Tuesday, bills upon the private calendar were considered, and the following of interest to the people of Western Pennsylvania were passed finally:

An act relating to livery stable keepers in the county of Lawrence.

An act to provide for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the support and employment of the poor of Warren county.

An act for the relief of Thomas Callan, late Treasurer of Cambria county.

An act supplementary to an act for the more effectual preservation of the Cumberland road, approved April 8, 1848. [This bill interests the people of Washington and Fayette counties.]

An act to establish a public ferry over the Allegheny river at Walnut Bend, Venango county.

An act to lay out a State road in Clarion and Venango counties.

An act to incorporate the Romeville and Pleasantville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over Oil Creek.

An act relative to plank roads in the county of Crawford.

An act to lay out and mark a State road in Bedford and Cambria counties.

An act to authorize Bushrod Northrup to erect a ferry at Funksville, in the county of Venango.

An act to incorporate the Spring Garden Water Company, in the county of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the Fairview Cemetery Association, of Fairview township, Erie county, Pensylvania.

The act to incorporate the National Railroad and Transportation Company, was in the list of objected bills from the calendar of last week, but Scaright, of Fayette, had the thing "put up," to use a legislative phrase, and succeeded in having it "hung up" for the present. The friends of the bill do not intend to give it up, however, and will make another fight on it.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1846. This bill authorizes the railroad company to build a tunnel under the church on the corner of High and Wylie streets.

In the Senate the morning session was taken up in discussing a bill authorizing the Governor to pay three hundred dollars bounty to volunteers. Without coming to a vote the subject wss laid over until Thursday next.

The afternoon session was spent in debating the Mercer and Butler Railroad bill, without disposing of it.

During the day Mr. Graham succeeded in getting the bill in reference to the power of School Directors of wards in relation to issuing bonds for bounties, which I noticed yesterday as having passed the House, through the Senate. The Governor is in Philadelphia now, but will be back to-morrow, when the bill will be signed, and this vexed question will be settled.

The apportionment bill, it is expected, will be reported in a day or two. From what I can learn in regard to the labors of the Committee u getting the bill up they have not been very successful. I hear prominent men of both parties cursing the proposed bill. The fight on this measures promises to be both long and bitter.

O.

General Intelligence.

Three small buildings belonging to the Union Powder Works, at New Durham, N. H., were blown up on Tuesday last. Four men were killed. The damage done to the works was slight.

An official document, dated "Imperial Palace at Mexico, Department of Foreign Affairs, March 4th, 1864," states that the Regency of the Empire having been informed that certain persons coming from ports on the Pacific having taken possession of lands in Mexico under contracts made with President Juarez, announces that all such contracts are void and of no effect. This act of repudiation is in accordance with similar documents issued in July, 1863, by Gen. Almonte, and others, after Juarez had left the capital.

An explosion in Merrick's foundry, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, killed seven workmen and wounded about thirty; ten of whom are at the hospital, seriously injured. The boiler house was completely demolished, which suspended operations, throwing seven hundred men out of employment, and delaying much work on naval machinery for government vessels.

James R. and Charles W. Milburn, brothers, active rebels, sent to Boston, from the old capitol prison at Washington, have been transferred to Fort Warren.

A soldier named Allen was shot dead on Beach street, Boston, Tuesday night, while resisting the guard and attempting to escape.

Freemason's Hall and the Winthrop House, Boston, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is about $300,000. All the hotel guests escaped, but very little of their property was saved.

Abner Kirby has been elected Mayor of Milwaukee, together with the entire Democratic ticket. The usual majority was given for the candidates of that party.

There are one hundred and sixty-two colonels now commanding brigades, without including those temporarily commanding in the absence of the proper brigade commanders. They are thus distributed: In the army of the Potomac, 30; department of the South, 7; Western Virginia, 11; Tennessee, 23; Arkansas, 12; Kansas, 1; Gulf, 16; Washington, 12; Ohio, 14; Virginia and North Carolina, 7

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* tells about an enterprising young man, with a portable glass eye, who goes about enlisting, pockets the bounty, goes to camp, suddenly loses an eye—gets a discharge, re-enlists at another station—and in that way "turns a penny." The young man has been arrested.

Mr. Henry B. Cromwell, well known as the proprietor of the "Cromwell Line" of steamers, died in New York last Saturday evening. He was one of the foremost merchants of the city, in his own branch of business.

A paragraph in the Macon (Ga.) *Confederate* says that of the vast amount of rebel money now in circulation, not over one-half will be converted into bonds within the time specified by law. It says that there are millions of dollars in the enemy's lines, beyond the ocean and elsewhere, that cannot get back in time to be funded, and it estimates a consequent profit to the Treasury of about one hundred millions.

Referring to the result of the election for Charter officers in that city, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: This complete success is evidence of the demoralization of the Democratic party which has been indicated by various signs. The party cannot be kept together on the treacherous peace and submission policy of its leaders; and a strong if not a dominant faction of the leaders are determined that the peace policy shall rule the party if it is ruined by it. The process of dissolution is going on, under this irrepressible conflict, which will revert to the strengthening of the party for the Union and the constitutional Government.

Russia gets $20,000,000 of gold a year from the Ural Mountains.

Brigham Young's new theatre will cost $250,000 and hold 3,000 people.

It was proposed to raise $100,000 in the State of Massachusetts for the East Tennessee Unionists, and Edward Everett acknowledges the receipt of $75,272 of it.

The crop of maple sugar at the North for the present year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worths at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pounds $3,750,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Baltc Exp's...	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do ....11:40 a m		2d do	8:35 a m
3d do ....3:50 p m		3d do	1:55 p m
4th do ....6:00 p m		4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Philla. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Cresv'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's a...	4:15 p m	Braddock's a...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keespt eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 p m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss.....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do	2:10 a. m.
Steuben'v'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Manchester Council did not meet on Tuesday evening, a quorum of the members not being in attendance.

Entered the Army.—Cornelius Moul, convicted of assault and battery, was yesterday released from prison, he having enlisted in the army.

Promoted.—Lieut. James T. Chalfant, of Allegheny county, has been promoted to the captaincy of Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, vice Capt. Gay, deceased.

Reported.—The bill creating a Fire Marshal for Allegheny county has been favorably reported in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

To be Shot.—Private James Randolph, of Company K, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been sentenced to be shot for desertion. The sentence has been approved, and it will be carried out unless the President should pardon him.

The Enrolled Subscribers to the Bounty Fund, Second Ward, Pittsburgh, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting at the School House on Thursday, April 7th, at half-past seven o'clock. Business of vital importance to each one.

Reappointed.—Dr. J. H. Grourard, of Manchester, has been reappointed Physician to the House of Refuge for the ensuing year. The Doctor has skill, intelligence and experience which eminently qualify him for this important position. The selection is a judicious one.

Dismissed the Service.—Among the list of recent dismissals from the army, we notice that of Major James F. Ryan, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiment, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Major Ryan, we believe, is a citizen of McKeesport.

Amputation.—A few days since, a miner, named Lewis Smith, while at work in the mines of the Westmoreland Coal Company, near Larimer station, had one of his legs so badly injured that amputation was deemed necessary to save the man's life. The operation was performed, and Smith is recovering.

Fremont Meeting.—The friends of Major General John C. Fremont, in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, will meet this evening in Wilkins Hall, Fourth Street, for the purpose of organizing a club for the preliminary campaign. Distinguished speakers from abroad, as well as several speakers of the city, will be present to address the meeting.

Fire on Liberty Street.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building, No. 110 Liberty street, near Fifth, which communicated to the adjoining building. By the prompt arrival of the steam fire engines, the fire was soon got under, and much valuable property saved. The houses belonged to Mr. Hays, tanner, and the damage to them can be repaired at a small expense.

Bounty Jumpers Arrested.—Theee men, named Patrick Murphy, Alexander Carnes, and Michael D. Ryan, were yesterday arrested in this city, charged with being deserters from the United States army. It is alleged that the parties enlisted in New York, and received large local bounties, immediately after which they deserted. They were committed to prison for safe keeping by Provost Marshal Foster.

Improvements.—The spirit of improvement is abroad in the city—to a limited extent. Dwelling-houses in various parts of the city are being converted into business stands, and old business houses are being renovated by having new fronts substituted for old. From all that we can learn on the subject there will be very little building done this season, principally on account of the high price of lumber and other materials.

Held to Bail.—Benjamin Trimble, proprietor of the "Varieties," was yesterday held to bail, by Mayor Lowry, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Edward U. Clemens. The prosecutor was formerly in the employ of Trimble as pianist, and left him in consequence of a disagreement. They met Tuesday evening in front of the Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street, when Trimble struck Clemens and knocked him down. Mr. Trimble admits the striking, and in extenuation says that the prosecutor ruined his son. Trimble was also held to bail on a surety of the peace charge, made by Clemens.

The Bounty Amendment.—We made allusion a few days since to the fact that some persons held that the School Directors of the wards and townships were not authorized to issue bonds and levy a tax for their payment, by the terms of the Bounty Fund Law. In order to meet this objection Col. Glass offered, and had passed through the House on Tuesday the following amendment:—"That it is the true intent and meaning of the act, to which this is a supplement, that the School Directors of each ward and borough in the Commonwealth are as fully empowered to assess and collect taxes to pay bounties to volunteers, and to issue bonds in payment of the same, as the School Directors of the townships are authorized to do by said act."

Criminal Court Proceedings.—Before Judges Sterrett and Brown. The case of Andrew Watson, charged with affiliation, was concluded yesterday by the jury finding a verdict of guilty. Nathan Barnhardt plead guilty to a similar charge, and the customary sentence was passed upon him. Mary Keefe was convicted of stealing a pocket book containing some forty dollars, from Rev. Samuel Findley, in whose employ she was at the time, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. John Pastorius was acquitted of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Andrew Stubor, ordered to pay the costs. John A. Kohrsen was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and remanded for sentence. Lawrence Masterson was acquitted on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Joseph Redgate was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from March 27th to April 2d, 1864,

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Dropsy.....	2	Unknown	1
Pneumonia.....	1	Hooping Cough and Pneumonia.....	1
Consumption	2	Accident.....	1
Colic	1	Marasmus.....	1
		Hydrocephalus	1
		Pneumonia.....	1
		Scarlet Fever.....	2
		Congestion of Brain.	1
		Still-born.....	1
		Convulsions.....	1
		Catarrh Fever.....	1
		Meningitis.....	1

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year.....	5	From 30 to 40.....	3
From 1 to 2.....	2	From 40 to 50.....	1
From 2 to 5.....	5	From 50 to 60.....	1
From 5 to 10.....	1	From 60 to 70.....	1
From 10 to 15.....	0	From 70 to 80.....	1
From 15 to 20.....	0	From 80 to 90.....	0
From 20 to 30.....	0	From 90 to 100.....	0

Males, 12; Females, 7; White, 19; Colored, 0; Total, 19.

Public Amusements.

An attractive feature in the performance of Duprez & Green's Minstrels in this city next week will be the incomparable imitation of the Mocking Bird by J. E. Green.

Theatre.—Edwin Adams will appear tonight as "Rover," in the admired play of "Wild Oats," a character in which he is said to excel. An attractive afterpiece will conclude the evening's performance.

The Glassblowers continue to attract crowds to Masonic Hall, to witness their interesting and instructive entertainments. To see the glass steam engine in operation is alone worth the price of admission.

The War.—Russell's Panorama of the War is being largely patronized, and Concert Hall is well filled at each exhibition. It will be unfolded again this evening. The panorama will remain only three days longer.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR IT.

PROSPECTS VERY FLATTERING.

The approaching Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair is exciting a lively interest among all classes of people in the surrounding counties of this State and in Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, as well as in our own immediate vicinity. From the day upon which it was decided by the Sanitary Committee to hold a Fair, public feeling has been in its favor, and every one seems to have felt it a duty to contribute in some way to its success. The people of Butler, Westmoreland, Fayette, and other counties in our neighborhood, have already moved in the matter, and have completed organizations by counties and towns, to aid in having a proper representation in the grand exhibition. The merchants, professional men and tradesmen have taken hold of the matter in tne proper spirit, and are quietly adopting such measures as will best add to the success of the undertaking. But the ladies of the city and county are the most energetic workers, and are making every effort towards having the attractions in this department of the Fair unsurpassed in extent and variety.

The several committees of merchants and others have not reported the progress of their operations to the Executive Committee, but we learn incidentally that everything is moving along as well as could be desired. The dry goods merchants express themselves warmly in favor of the Fair, and we have heard of some who intend to contribute one thousand dollars each to the dry goods men's fund. If all of our dry goods merchants contribute in the same spirit of liberality, this fund will amount to a very large sum. The Committee on Cannon and Cannon Foundries are also busy in attending to the duties of their appointment, and their department in the Fair buildings will be most interesting. It is intimated that the great twenty-inch gun will probably be on exhibition in this department. The steamboatmen's committee are also quietly but vigorously at work, and their coinibutions to the Fair will be worthy of the proverbial liberality of their profession. Other committees, that we have not time to specify, are also doing all in their power towards the success of the exhibition.

In the ladies department, we have heard of several novel attractions that are in course of preparation, and of which we will speak more fully hereafter. A Chinese Pagoda, or building, is spoken of, in which will be displayed for sale rare articles of foreign manufacture.

General Russell, we learn, has consented to loan to the Executive Committee, what arms, flags and trophies he can properly spare from the collection in the State Department.

In the matter of exhibitions during the progress of the Fair, the Committee report that there will be an abundance of them. Concerts of various kinds, vocal and instrumental, by the Old Folks, Germania Society, and others, will be given during the Fair, and the vast number of people who are expected to visit the city will not be at a loss for novelty and variety in the matter of amusements.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society, we learn, intend offering such inducements to kindred societies in the several counties for the largest contribution (in value) of live stock, as will get up somewhat of a rivalry, and insure a large revenue from that source. We do not desire to anticipate the action of the society, and will refer to the inducement proposed hereafter.

But comparatively few donations to the Fair have yet been received, and they are all cash and have been handed over to the Treasurer, Mr. Holmes. On the day in which it was announced that a Fair was to be held, Mr. W. N. Ogden, lamp dealer, of No. 64 Market street, wrote Isast for an assortment of fancy lamps, to be donated to the Fair. A portion of these he has received, and has now on exhibition at his store. Among the lot is a pair of lamps forty-eight inches in height, which for beauty of manufacture we have never seen excelled. The lamps are of cut glass, in clear, blue and white, and are set in marble stands mounted in solid brass. They are supplied with the mammoth burners, and will give as brilliant light as any gas burner. The value of these lamps is set down at $100 for the pair, and will bring that sum at the Fair. Mr. Ogden's contribution of lamps will be an attractive feature at the Fair, judging from the amount and variety he intends so liberally to donate.

In relation to having a certain day fixed in which the earnings of one day's labor may be contributed by all who intend doing so, we learn that the 14th of April has been suggested, the third anniversary of the firing upon Sumter.

ALEXANDER BATES,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the richest

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

and

MANTLES,

at

21 Fifth street.

mh29

GREAT SALE

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street,

Of Silks,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Dress Goods.

mh31

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN who understands Farming and Gardening. Inquire of JOSEPH DITTORTH, Corner Cherry alley and Water st.
ap6:2t

BAENDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successors to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin Coper and Sheet Iron Ware,
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers,

Just received, a large assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES.
ap6

BOILER FOR SALE CHEAP—14 feet long, double flues. Enquire at THORN & CO.'S Boiler Yard, Duquesne Way, immediately.
ap6:tf

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

Office hours from 9 a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m.
ap4

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock.....	$400,000 00
Surplus.....	184,473 51
Total assets.....	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year.....	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year.....	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities.....	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap4 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is cureable.
ap6:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sanitary Fair.—The following additional Committees have been appointed:

Builders and Carpenters—James Millingar, chairman; Alex. Moore, John Alexander, A. Patterson, Wm. Rigdon, James Chambers, W. M. Edgar, Alex. Wilson, Alex. M'Lain.

China, Glass and Queensware—Richard E. Breed, chairman: Henry Higby and John J. O'Leary.

Wholesale Grocers—Robert Dalzell, Jos. Kirkpatrick, John Wilson, Robert Robinson, Reuben Baughman, Wm. Gormley, Wm. T. Lang, John I. House John M. Dilworth.

*Stationers, Booksellers, Job Printers

THE NEW YORK SANITARY FAIR.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The Opening Speech.

The general idea of New York is immensity. Whatever she undertakes is carried out on the grandest scale. The great Metropolitan Fair opened on Monday in the Empire City. It promises to be a rich harvest of loyalty and love, and to it is assigned the duty of swelling the donations already pouring into the Sanitary coffers. Everywhere the loyal women of the North have been fired to noble endeavor, and already the fruit of their labors garnered at Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Albany, Poughkeepsie and Brooklyn measures $1,100,000. New York will probably double this amount. Then follows Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, to whose repository the resources of the great Mississippi Valley will contribute.

From all these sources the means of ameliorating suffering and saving life will be commensurate with the gigantic necessities growing out of the fierce struggle for national existence in which we are engaged.

The day set apart for the inauguration of the fair in New York was observed as a holiday. The courts of justice closed their doors; the offices of the corporation were not opened, and about noon the banks and other public places of business suspended operations for the day. In the leading thoroughfares many eager thousands waited for the martial display, which was to usher in the grand event. Mast and housetop, pinnacle and staff, blossomed with bunting; the Stars and Stripes streamed in the bright sunshine; the streets were radiant with the many-hued uniforms of the military, and the air resonant with the merry music of a score of brass bands. And who is

THE SANITARY COMMISSION?

and what has it done that it should be able to thus rouse the people to such a pitch of enthusiasm? Let the following statement by its worthy President, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, answer:

1. "Seven millions in domestic-made hospital garments, hospital supplies of food, &c., (according to a nice estimate of their value), have come into our storehouses through our branches.

The first two years, these supplies have come out of home superfluities—now the Homes are exhausted—and the branches have their great fairs to raise money, to beg materials, to create hospital clothing, &c. The supplies come to us, but not the money.

2. A million of dollars has come into our Treasury. This cash has been spent in three years, about half in buying such stores as the Homes do not furnish—condensed milk, beef stock, wine and spirits, farinaceous food, bedding, bed-rests, crutches—the other half in supporting twenty-four Soldiers' Homes and Lodges, in sustaining medical inspection, publishing tracts, practical and medical, for general distribution in the army; in sending vast cargoes of ice, of potatoes, onions and other vegetables, curried cabbage, lemons, oranges and dried fruits, to keep off scurvy and arrest diarrhœa; in supporting a Hospital Directory, in establishing hospital cars; to keep offices a-going at New Orleans, Louisville and Washington, to protect the soldiers from imposition and get their bounties, pensions and back pay free of cost; in meeting the terrible expenses of battle-fields; in systematic and scientific Hospital inspection; in collecting by Sanitary Field Inspectors the statistics of all the sanitary wants; expenses and experiences of the men, and tabulating these for present use and future profit.

I add the following facts:

1. The Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, President, Vice President, Treasurer, Medical Committee, Standing Committee, give their time and services gratuitously. They are refunded (in part) their traveling expenses—nothing more.

2. Their agents (200 in number), general and associate secretaries, medical and sanitary inspectors, relief agents, clerks, depot and storehouse keepers, wagoners, &c., receiving some more, and some less, average just $2 per day, or less than ordinary mechanics' wages

Total $12,000 per month for this vast human machinery of the Commission—stretching from Texas to the Potomac, from before Charleston to Kansas.

3. About fifteen-sixteenths of all the eight millions received goes on the backs or into the mouths of the soldiers, or for their immediate succor.

4. The cost of collecting and distributing supplies is less than three per cent.

5. About 2,300 men are now, and for a long time have been in daily use and enjoyment of the Homes and Lodges of the Commission.

6. The battle-field service of the Commission requires a larger scale of command and of supplies. At Murfreesboro, Antietam, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, sudden and vast demands were made and are always likely to be made. $50,000 would not cover the cost of our whole service in the first two weeks after any one of our great battles, at Gettysburg it was $75,000.

7. We reckon that if we divided all the aid we have given to the sick in Regimental, General and other Hospitals, to men in peril of sickness from scurvy and exposure, it would amount to $320 a case—many men having received this several times, in short, as often as they were sick. The seriously wounded have been often—as at Gettysburg—the receivers of as much as $40 per man. We mention this to show not how much, but how little this sometimes called extravagant Commission costs, considering the blessings it is the almoner of."

We regret that lack of space forbids the transfer of the details to our columns of this grand ovation to CHARITY which fill the New York papers. There was a general holiday—a grand military display—and in the evening the inauguration ceremonies commenced. The Army Hymn, by O. W. Holmes, (the words of which we published yesterday,) was sung, when Gen. Dix, on behalf of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee, presented the contents of the Fair to the Ladies' Committee. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Bellows and Horatio Seymour. The Choral Societies then sang, with great spirit, Handel's Grand Hallelujah chorus, accompanied by the band. Joseph H. Choate, Esq., next, in behalf of the ladies, responded to the presentation speech of Gen. Dix, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ladies of the Executive Committee, for themselves and for all the generous women who have given their time, their services and their hearts to this glorious enterprise, and in the sacred name of Charity, which is the watchword of New York to-night, accept these magnificent treasurers which the wealth of this great metropolis, and the universal loyalty of Americans at home and abroad, have poured out at their feet to-night. [Applause.] And here they pledge themselves anew to finish the great work which they have begun, and with the aid of the generous public, to fulfill the high and holy trust, on whose behalf they have solicited these lavished alms. Standing here for the moment to represent those whose hearts have prompted and whose hands have planned this wonderful Fair, and speaking as with their lips, I shall not presume to eulogize and glorify them. They are themselves their all-sufficient eulogy. Their own works do praise them, and he must indeed be gifted with an eloquence that human lips have never uttered who can add to the luster of this imperishable chaplet of praise which their own great labors of love and mercy have in these three years hung upon the brows of the women of America. [Applause.] It is the women of America in whose hands her destiny reposes, and no cause that is not great enough to absorb their devotion, and poor enough to deserve their sympathy, can ever triumph. [Applause.] And the ardor of their devotion and the fulness of their sympathy are the test that the cause which has called us to gether to-night is one of the grandest and the purest that has ever appealed to the hearts of man. [Applause.] It is the cause of our country, bleeding from the living veins of her brave sons. Thousands and tens of thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers now languish in the hospitals of the Sanitary Commission, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, and thousands and tens of thousands more will be added to their number in the terrible battle that are already impending over us. It was to save and to succor those martyrs to our liberties that this noble institution was founded, and it is to uphold the drooping hands of that institution that the loyal men of all the States of the North as with a spontaneous and contageous impulse, have devoted this entire winter to the work of these fairs. You all know very well what great things have been done elsewhere, how the cities of the East and West have vied with each other in their efforts and achievements, and how Brooklyn, jealous of her independence, and fearing to be swallowed up in spite of the broad waters of the East River has taken time by the forelock and rising with unrepined vitality, poured a full ocean of wealth into the treasury of the Commission. [Applause.] And now with these bright examples before her, it remains to be seen what New York can do. The hopes of the managers may seem to some extravagant, but I believe that the highest figures that have yet been named will fall short of the grand result. [Applause.] And why should not this great metropolis, rolling in wealth, plunged to the lips in luxury, and crazy surges of the tide of her cheer-ities in the strife of love, and do more than all the rest together? Why should she not wipe from her escutcheon the unhappy blood of the last summer by the bright consummation of this glorious Winter? [Applause.] Surely if ever there was a city that ought to respond to the sufferings of our soldiers it is New York to-day. Why, what have the men of New York been doing while these our brothers have been bleeding and dying? Let Wall street answer. Let the bloated fortunes of our merchants and traders answer. Let the crimson and purple, and fine linen in which our citizens are clothed, speak. Let the diamonds and the rich jewels on the necks of her daughters speak, as they flash and flame, scornfully to mock the wounds of the story. Behind the ramparts of living flesh which the blades of a million of her brave soldiers have formed, has she pursued the giddy whirl of fashion and pleasure, and as she has gathered in our gains as quickly and as serenely as if the peace of the country had never been disturbed. Why, then, should we not give, and give largely to this great cause? Certainly for us effeminate men of New York, who have shared with the women all the benefits and profits of the soldiers' toil, for us there is no escape from the call of this hour? Our country has but two great needs in this time of her peril—men and money—as everybody knows. Take your lives in your hands then and go forth to battle for the liberty which your brave fathers won, or if you shrink from that, give your money like well to give them to your country, then there is no alternative—you must pay a generous ransom. [Applause.] If amid war and carnage you are determined to enjoy such luxury as a life of peace and plenty affords, you must pay roundly for it. You cannot keep all your life and all your treasure. One thing or the other—your money or your life [laughter] is what America and the ladies demand of each man of us to-night. [Loud applause.] And now, if you will look around you upon all the marvels of the Fair, you will see that the ladies have spared no pains, to gratify every taste, however fastidious, and to attract the money from every pocket, however reluctant. [Laughter.] Are your souls glowing with the love of art? Go feast, then, in yonder gallery—the finest that American sun has ever lighted. Or, if dead to the beauties of art, you would study nature, and, as Bryant has said, "hold communion with her visible forms," go forth to the wigwam of Hiawatha and visit the red men and women of the wilderness—sweet children of nature [laughter] sounding the welkin warhoop on the peaceful pavement of Fourteenth street, and entertaining themselves and their visitors with the innocent sports of the tomahawk and scalping knife. [Laughter.] Or perhaps the love of the marvelous has seized possession of your souls. Well, there is food even for you, for behold "The Old Curiosity" Shop" opens its portals where you may see the seven wonders of the world and the glory of them—all without extra charge. [Laughter.] There is food also for the hungry in ample stores, and to-morrow the "Knickerbocker Kitchen," of Union Square will open its doors, and, if rumor is not belied, the viands which will there be served up by the ladies of the purest Dutch descent will have such matchless virtue that they will take but a fortnight's board in that mushroom edifice to transform the most cadaverous and ill-favored ee'se from New England into the sleek and unctious image of those primeval Dutchmen to whom that temple is dedicated. [Great merriment.] But you must come and see for yourselves all this and the other glories of the Fair, and I think you will find no difficulty in the honest desire to relieve your burdensome purses. And be assured nothing less than that is expected of you. [Laughter.] I do not know that positive orders have been given to the police to arrest and detain every man who is found leaving the premises with money in his pocket [laughter], but those officials know their duty, and will fearlessly discharge it. [Applause.] But I should fail to do justice to those for whom I speak, if I sat down without expressing their heartfelt gratitude to all whose assistance has contributed to this auspicious opening; to our citizens at large, of every trade and calling; to the kindred sympathy of the people of New Jersey; to our gallant firemen; to the loyal Americans abroad, in many foreign lands; to the many distant cities and towns that have organized their charity and generous gifts; and, more than all this, if I fail to offer a special tribute of thanksgiving to the countless friends of the soldiers among the poor, who from every quarter and in every possible form, have poured in their little offerings of love, which cannot fail, with their grateful incense, to call down Heaven's best blessing upon them and us. [Applause.] And now may I not venture, without one feeling or suspicion of envy, lossy that the ladies are indebted, more than to any other body of our fellow-citizens, to the noble artists of New York, for the unrivaled zeal and enthusiasm with which they have given themselves to this work? Other men give of their money and their substance, but the artist transfers his very life blood to the canvass, and presents us with the very child of his brain. They have put the cap to the magnificent column which the managers had erected, and have given that noble gallery which adorns and elevates the Fair, and gives to it a dignity and beauty that no other Fair ever had. And now what remains but that we should write "Finis" to our night Second the noble exertions of the managers? And when the record of this Fair is written, and the grand result is known, as our gallant armies shall march forth to strike another gigantic blow, which will, as we hope, send this foul rebellion reeling to its last retreat [applause], it shall bear to them the glad tidings that they carry with them the hearts and the hopes and the prayers of more than twenty millions of loyal Americans; and that for as many as faint and fall by the way, all the strong arms in the land shall hold out to save them, and all its fair hands to heal their wounds or soothe their dying hours. [Loud applause.]"

The ceremonies were concluded by singing Old Hundred, the audience joining. The inauguration over, the crowd busied themselves in wandering through the corridors, halls, alcoves, galleries and refectories of this rambling yet coherent collection of curiosities. The Fair is announced as holding for two weeks, but the indications are that it will be kept open a month. The estimates of its results vary from $1,250,000 to as high as $2,000,000. During the evening of the first day five thousand three hundred and eight tickets were taken at the doors, and it is estimated that during the afternoon about eight thousand dollars were taken in at the ticket offices, in cash.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—A most important measure has been presented and unanimously passed in the House of Representatives, the consequences of which, should it go through the Senate with the same celerity and unanimity, may possibly have a most decided bearing on our future relations with France. The Monroe doctrine is right in principle, right in theory and right in practice, and now that events transpiring in Europe, show, beyond a doubt, that a monarchy is to be established in Mexico upon the prostrate form of a Republic stricken down by the power of a leading monarchical Government, for the avowed purpose of establishing a similar monarchy in Mexico, it is meet and proper that the United States, the leading republic in the world and the greatest Power on the Western Continent, should speak out the sentiments of the people. The resolution which was passed presents a protest to the world against the acknowledgment of a monarchical government in Mexico, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators to the deplorable events that are now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any republican Government in America under the auspices of any European power."

EDUCATION OF THE BLACKS.—Gen. Banks's order in relation to the education of the blacks, provides a Board of Education, consisting of Col. H. N. Frisbie, of the 22d Corps d'Afrique, Lieutenant E. M. Wheelock, 6th Corps d'Afrique, and Isaac G. Hubbs, of New-Orleans, who are to establish one or more schools in each school district, as defined by the parish Provost Marshals; procure land for school house sites and build the houses; select proper teachers, as far as practicable, from the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, and when necessary, require their attendance at a Normal school, one week at least, to fit them for their duties; to purchase the necessary books, stationery and apparatus, and in addition to outfit a well-selected library for each freed person in each district, who is above the age of attending school, at a cost to each not exceeding two dollars and a half; to regulate the course of study, attendance, etc.; and to carry out the scheme, the Board have full power to levy a school tax upon all the real and personal property in each district, to defray the costs of the schools for one year, the tax to be paid over to the Provost Marshal within thirty days after the tax list shall have been paid into his hands; and those who occupy estates shall pay the tax thereon.

WE learn from the highest military authority that the rumors of a formidable invasion of Kentucky are entirely groundless. The rebels have no army in the Southwest to make an invasion, except Johnston's, and it is confronted by the combined armies now under command of General Sherman. Johnston has not sufficient force to assume the offensive, and is therefore unable to invade any part of the Union. Startling rumors of invasion may gain currency on the street, but we have the assurance of the military authorities that no confidence need be placed in them. —*Louisville Journal*.

THE GREAT FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The *Times* says: "A 'spread eagle' is among the novelties at the Methodist Church table. It was presented by Mrs. Wright, of Indiana, and is made of the hair of President Lincoln, the members of his Cabinet, and of some seventy members of Congress. The backbone is of the Presidential locks, and the *bill* of Secretary Chase's—typical in their positions, perhaps, of strong-backs and green-backs."

THERE is excitement in Michigan over the discovery of silver near Lake Superior. The Detroit *Free Press* says speculation has already commenced. Men, it is said, have taken land at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, for which they have made offers of thousands of dollars upon the original cost of the lands. One tract has been sold for six thousand dollars; the owner bought it a few weeks ago from the Government for two hundred dollars. The specimens of ore contain liberal quantities of lead and silver.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE NIAGARA.

Her Cruise for the Italian Frigate—Fearful Storm—Damage to the Frigate.

It is known that the United States steam frigate Niagara went in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuoma, reported disabled at sea. She was absent from New York harbor fifteen days, having returned last Sunday, after a cruise of continued severe weather. On Wednesday, the 23d ult. in latitude 40° 45' north, longitude 33° 27' west, her situation was appalling. The whole of the day was exceedingly rough—a severe rain storm and a heavy gale. About 11 p. m. the storm increased, and the gale assumed still greater violence; the waves were mountains high and the ship rolled frantically and labored heavily. In the middle watch the scene on the vessel beggared description; cutlasses, mess chests, muskets, and, in fact, every movable thing, were tossing about deck promiscuously, and it required much courage to pass from one part of the ship to the other. At 14 a. m., her situation was so critical that the officers deemed it necessary to call all hands. At this time, the vessel was shipping heavy seas, and the main deck had some four feet of water upon it. This immense body of water would roll from side to side, carrying all with it; it had washed the ashes in the bilges, which rendered the pumps useless, and all momentarily expected it would extinguish the fires; two of her boats, the third and sixth cutters, were torn from their davits and carried away by the angry sea; for a while, her situation seemed utterly hopeless; at each roll of the ship her lower yard-arms dipped the water. But even more was to be endured, as two of the guns were broken adrift by the great violence of the winds and water, were rolling about the deck, and all were fearful of being crushed; great apprehensions were felt lest they would break down the engine hatch, and be precipitated upon the engine. At the risk of their lives, some noble fellows succeeded in lashing the guns fast; the gun-carriages were smashed to pieces. After hours of danger and suffering, and by the energetic and untiring exertions of both officers and crew the hatches were battered down, and the ship rid of much water, all hands made sail, and the Niagara safely rode the storm, but with a great amount of damage to the vessel. About daylight on the morning of the 24th, one watch was relieved, and the fury of the storm was somewhat abated. On the succeeding morning the topgallant masts, maintopsail sheet and main-trysail were carried away. On the night of the 28th, in lat. 42°, lon. 52°, the Niagara again experienced a severe storm of hail, rain and sleet, and an intensely violent gale, and but for having a fair wind it would have been more terrible than the one above described; the vessel shipped heavy seas over her gangways, and the violence of the waves were such that some of her ports were stove in; nearly all her sails were literally torn in shreds, and flying at the mercy of the winds; at this time the vessel had all canvas spread and running before the wind, which as it sent the ship to New York made all hands feel cheerful. On the morning of the 20th the *Niagara* presented a sorry picture on deck. On the 30th every one on board was pleased to see the sunshine, the first since the ship left port. On the days succeeding the trying scenes described the Chaplain summoned all hands to render thanks for their safe delivery from the very jaws of death; this was indeed a solemn time; the officers, the hardy sons of Neptune, young and old, all devoutly united in gratitude to the Almighty for His merciful protection while the storm-king reigned with such fearfulness. Indeed it seems almost a miracle that this ship has returned, or that one lives to tell the tale. The terrible scenes through which she and her noble crew have passed cannot be adequately described. All honor to the noble fellows who, while upon an errand of mercy, have so bravely encountered perils, and so miraculously escaped.

The Niagara left this port with about one-fourth of her complement of crew. She had on board 43 petty officers, 23 seamen, and 12 ordinary seamen, but a large number of inexperienced landsmen and boys. Owing to the untiring efforts and admirable arrangements of the officers, no life was lost; and no serious accident happened. The severity of the weather and the arduous tasks of the crew may be imagined, when on her return to this port she has about 100 on the sick list.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. & JAS. SCHOONMAKER, under the style of the "Pittsburg White Lead Co.," has this day been dissolved. All persons indebted to said partnership are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, by whom the indebtedness of the said firm will be paid.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. aplw

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (80) miles, in sections of about one mile each.
Specifications will be ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, on and after the 1st of April, and proposals will be received from the 16th to the 23d of April.
BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge),
fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
mar3 R. H. KING, No. 211 Liberty street.

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
no25:1y No. 124 FIRST STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Have removed their office to north-west corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, where they will continue to transact a general Banking Business.
ap1:1w

REMOVAL.—I have removed my office to
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.
ap1:1w JAMES O'CONNOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Girard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office from Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, to
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Holmes & Sons' Banking House.
ap1:1w R. D. THOMPSON, Agent.

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
No. 12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Just received in store,
50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces New Bacon;
10,000 " " Plain Hams;
10,000 " Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
5,000 clear and Ribbed Sides;
400 bushels Dried Apples.
ap2:1w

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings,
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

STORE SHADES.—Made to order, on short notice, at No. 1 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe26:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.
I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.
For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and 50 miles from the latter places, containing 86 acres, 40 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
mh31:1m No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired.
Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
FAIR,
AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,
FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.
Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.
The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.
Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.
The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?
This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.
Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.
Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.
The Fair will be conducted under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Correspondending Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Comsion Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.
John H. Shoenberger, James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe, James Park, Jr.,
J. J. Bennet, Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chalfant, John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor, W. S. Haven.
B. F. Jones,
W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.
Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.
Mrs. F. R. Brunot, Mrs. John Watt,
" Thurman, " Brady Wilkins,
" Paxton, " Algernon Bell,
" Price, Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell, " Mary Moorhead,
" Kay,
Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, Miss BAKEWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts, Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous PRESS every where to give their liberal aid.
Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.
All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.
A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.
It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 24th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.
mh29:tf

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
J. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

T. T. MYLER.....J. G. M'CULLOCH.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.
Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.
Orders attended to promptly.
mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.
Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,
No. 27 FIFTH ST.,
Three doors below Bank Block.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Western Agents.
fe27:daw

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,
AGENT FOR
PLANER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines,
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,
No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GORBER,
(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,
No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.
mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.
This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.
Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!
In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other prices,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For fillings, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're expecting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 354 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

JOHN MOOKHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all he old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

KEERS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

National Banks
U.S. Legal Tender Not's
New York City Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.
Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—
Allegheny Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*
Citizens Bank.
Exchange Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—
Allentown Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*
Bank of Catasauqua.
Bank of Chester Co.
Bank of Danville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.
Bank of Germantown.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.
Bank of Phoenixville.
Boylestown Bank.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.
Bordentown Banking Company.
Burlington Bank.
Burlington County B'k
Cumberland Bank.
Farmers' Bank.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.
Gloucester Co. Bank.
Lambertville Bank.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.

PITTSBURGH BANKS
Iron City Bank.
Mechanics Bank.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

COUNTRY BANKS.
Easton Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Mauch Chunk Bank.
Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Union Bank, Reading.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.
Mechanics' Bank.
Millville Bank.
Mount Holly Bank.
Princeton Bank.
Salem Banking Co.
State Bank, Camden.
State Bank, N. B.
State Bank, Newark.
Trenton Banking Co.
Union Bank, Frenchtown.

Delaware Banks.
Canada Banks.*
Ohio
Kentucky

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	¼	Indiana Stock Bks	1
Vermont	¼	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	¼	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	¼	Maryland Country Banks	¼
Rhode Island	¼	Virginia, Wheeling	1
Connecticut	¼	Missouri	1
New York Country Banks	¼	Illinois	1
New Jersey	¼	Wisconsin	1
Pennsylvania	¼		

☞ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

PITTSBURGH, April 6, 1864.

The loan market here is well supplied with capital, and the rates rule rather in favor of the borrowers. Bankable funds are scarce, and there is not much prospect of increasing the supply for some time to come. The same inconvenience is experienced at Philadelphia. Yet the disloyal press taunt the government with unduly inflating the currency! The very want of our bankers for par funds falsifies the assertion.

—The New York stock market opened yesterday with less animation. Governments were strong, State stocks firm, bank shares advancing, railroad bonds quiet and railroad shares irregular and lower.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Monday:

	Tues.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	113½	114		½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	114	114¼		½
U. S. 7-30's	111¾	111	¾	
U. S. 5.20's, coupons	111	110½	½	
U. S. Currency	99¼	99¼		⅛
American Gold	167½	167½	⅛	
Tennessee Sixes	61¾	61¾		
Missouri Sixes	73	73		
Pacific Mail	229	231½		2½
N. Y. Central Railroad	143	144¼		1¼
Erie	120	120¾		¼
Erie Preferred	112¾	112½	¼	
Hudson River	163¾	164		⅛
Harlem	138½	137	1¼	
Reading	158	159½		1½
Michigan Central	149	150		1
Michigan Southern	115½	117¾		2
Michigan Southern, Guar	153	151	2	
Illinois Central Scrip	151¾	150	1¾	
Pittsburgh	127¾	128½		¾
Galena	127	126	1	
Toledo	150	149¼		¼
Rock Island	124	124¾		¼
Burlington and Quincy	146	145	1	
Fort Wayne	147¼	145½	2	
Prairie du Chien	86½	87		½
Terre-Haute	86¾	87¼		¼
Terre-Haute Preferred	99½	101¾		1
Northwestern	68	67½	½	
Canton	73¼	73½		¼
Cumberland	87	86¾	¾	
Quicksilver	84¾	85		¼
Chicago and Alton	99¾	99½	½	
Wabash	68	68		
Wabash Preferred	84½	84½		
Ohio and Mississippi	67	67¼		

—At the New York Mining Board, yesterday, the following sales were made:

200 I. R. Copper..b30..29	200 Denver M. Co....15
50 F int Steel do.....17	300 do do.....15½
50 Covington Bluff..20	50 Evergreen Bluff..20
300 ¼Colorado do...17½	50 Hilton.....6¼
250 Eureka Copper..2¾	100 C. of Colorad.....17½
100 Aztec do.....9½	500 Montana Gold..72

—At Boston yesterday copper stocks were steady.

Columbian at	13	Minnesota at	80
Franklin at	60½	Dewabic at	65¾
Hancock at	13	Pittsburgh at	96
Huron at	53	Quincy at	96
Isle Royale at	28¾	Rockland at	19
Mesnard at	14	Superior at	11¾

—The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New York for last week present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 26.

Increase in Loans	$4,620,692
Decrease in Specie	897,839
Decrease in Circulation	18,137
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,835,795

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past week and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week		
Capital	$12,837,210	$12,899,050	Inc.	$61,840
Loans	36,695,415	37,262,820	Inc.	567,405
Specie	4,096,401	4,095,195	Dec.	936
Legal Tender	11,972,045	12,067,182	Inc.	95,137
Due from Bks	2,734,965	3,425,865	Dec.	700,870
Due to Banks	5,791,191	5,641,888	Dec.	149,503
Deposits	33,156,496	34,401,609	Inc.	1,245,111
Circulation	2,857,768	2,890,092	Inc.	32,321

The bank exhibit, as above shown is favorable to large profits, all the items being on the increase. While we have no positive evidence of the fact, it is pretty well-known that nearly the whole of it is Government paper. The capital is in Government paper, loans, most of them Government paper, the legal-tender, or reserve Government paper, the amounts due from banks the same, and the circulation scarcely anything else, and all these are on the increase. The only item that is not paper is specie, and that is on the decrease. The bank's, it will be seen, on $12,898,050 of capital, bond of loans $37,262,825, or nearly three to one, besides various other interest-bearing securities, probably enough to swell the ratio of loans to capital of three and a half or four to one. Such a superstructure on such a base, with few or no losses, must profit largely to the owners of the banks.

—The new 5 per cent. Bonds of the United States issued on the 10-40 years Loan made their first appearance in New York on Monday. The Bond is a highly creditable specimen of engraving and printing. Its form is not much larger than the 5-20 year Loan, although containing double the number of coupons. The promptness shown by the Department in the delivery of these Bonds will greatly promote the popular subscriptions, besides enabling the National Banks and prominent Money Brokers to sell moderate amounts for immediate delivery.

—The Bond market at Philadelphia yesterday was extremely active. The sales footed up $134,000. The *News* says: Mining shares and Coal Oil stocks were much neglected. There is an evident pause in regard to these new certificates, and appearances indicate the fact that soundings have been reached. Many of the Mining shares and Coal Oil stocks which have been on the market for some time are, without doubt, entirely worthless. Others, however, are perfectly good, and it is only necessary for those who have money to invest that they should exercise a sound discretion before parting with it. In times past, when there have been excessive expansions of the currency, these speculative *furors* have invariably arisen, and after legitimate stocks attained their proper height, the attention of speculators has been turned to the formation of bogus companies in order to carry on their gambling operations. It was so in 1825, and during two or three years preceding the crash of 1837, and again just previous to the financial crisis of 1857, and the public, warned by those events, should keep constantly in mind that the future contains for us the same, but yet more crying ordeal which must be passed before we can succeed to a healthy financial condition. In order that we may be the better prepared to meet the approaching crisis, the designs of speculators should be carefully examined and exposed, and all stock bubbles and bogus companies of every description should be avoided. We have no basis upon which to estimate the number of new mining companies which have already been organized in the Atlantic cities, or the number that are yet in an unfinished state; but we have no hesitation in saying that they may be counted by *hundreds*. The perfected ones consist of snug little back offices, with a single desk, upon which may be found printed pamphlets describing the richness of the leads upon the property of the reputed Company, subscription and transfer books, handsomely engraved certificates, and valuable specimens of ore, which are often taken from the head-quarters of one company to those of another for exhibition, in precisely the same manner that one box of specie some years ago was made to serve a dozen or more Michigan wild-cat banks when the State Inspector made his annual rounds to examine into their condition. There are now one hundred and seventy-eight of the above described back offices to mining companies in Boston, and probably three times that number in New York, representing the business locations of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead and coal companies, each pretending to own land upon which nature has deposited the richest lodes of mineral wealth that geologists have as yet discovered."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, April 6, 1864.

Business exhibited more activity yesterday, the demand for the leading articles being more liberal. All articles of produce are tending upward. The weather yesterday was pleasant. In fact it was the first spring weather that we have been visited with this season. On the wharf we noticed a large amount of activity, and the boats had a busy time of it receiving and discharging freights. The receipts of cotton, wheat, flour and hides were large. The steamer J. R. Gilmore arrived from Nashville with a good trip, including several hundred bales of cotton. The Major Anderson from Cincinnati had a good cargo, consisting of lard, bacon, flour, wheat, &c. She will return to Cincinnati on Friday. The Colossus came in during the night—her first appearance since she left many months since. She had a good cargo of miscellaneous freights. The Paragon will leave today, without fail, for Missouri river direct, for the gold mines of "Idaho." The Alpha was detained last evening; she will be off this morning for Cincinnati. The Lizzie Martin is announced for Cincinnati. Passengers will please bear this in mind. The far-famed packet America will leave to-day for St. Louis and St. Paul. The Camelia will leave for the Upper Mississippi on Friday. The Armenia is announced for St. Paul; passengers and shippers will pay attention to this. The business on the Allegheny wharf was not very active, most of the boats being up the river oil seeking. Echo No. 3 and Cottage No. 2 started for Oil City last evening. The receipts of oil since our last were 3,404 bbls, with a firm market. We note sales as follows:

ASHES—The market was firm, with a good demand. Prices were very unsettled. Dealers, especially of imported, scarcely knowing what to ask.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was firm with a good demand. Some dealers are endeavoring to advance the rates by purchasing some large parcels at a slight advance. The sales of the week were large at—Apples, 9½@10 c; Peaches, 16½@17 c.

HAY.—The demand was far in advance of the supply. The rates at this time were altogether nominal. We omit quotations.

BUTTER.—The market was firm, caused principally by light receipts. Sales, 16 bbls and boxes of fresh roll at 30, 42@44 as per quality. The stock on hand at present is light.

EGGS—The demand has improved during the past two days, and prices are a shade higher; sales 25 bbls at 20c, and 10 bbls at 21c.

FEED—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales 2 cars of middlings at $1 80@1 90 ₱ cwt; sales Seconds $1 60, and Bran $1 35.

BEANS—The demand is improving; we note further sales at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bush.

APPLES—The receipts having increased, the sales were more liberal, viz: 350 bbls of choice Russetts, $4 50; 100 do, $4, and 100 do, $3 75 ₱ bbl.

SALT—Prices have declined, with the following sales: 100 bbls at $2; 100 do, $1 90; 50 do at $1 87½.

FLOUR—The market was inactive with a moderate demand, in fact we have never witnessed less disposition to operate than at this time. The only sales making were for local purposes to meet the wants of the home trade. The principal receipts that arrive by river, go East by rail. Among the sales were 150 bbls Extra from Stock, at $6 25; Extra Family, $6 75, $7 00@7 25; 130 bbls choice brand, at $7 40. Other small sales were made at the same range of prices.

GRAIN—The demand for grain was larger. Prices seem to be looking up. Rye was nominal at $1 85. Oats—We note sales of 1,000 bushels at $1@82c. Barley was neglected, with more sellers than buyers; Spring at $1 20@1 22, Fall at $1 45 per bushel. Corn was the leading article; sales 2,000 bushels, first hands, shelled at $1 18; 1,400 do do new at $1 15; other sales were made on private terms. Wheat—There was a better inquiry; sales 1,100 bushels Red, part to arrive, at $1 30@1 35; 250 do White at $1 45. The receipts for some time were light.

GROCERIES.—When we say the market is excited, we but faintly express the real state of things. Prices are rapidly advancing, and there is no certainty what figures will be demanded to-morrow. The following are the present rates: Sugars crushed and powdered are held at 24½@25; "A" effoee, 23c; New Orleans, sales 40 hhds at 17@17½ c; Island, 16¾ c; Coffee, sales of 60 sks Rio at 41@41½ c; Molasses ranges from 80 to 90@95 c, for old and new crop.

BACON—The market was very firm, prices still looking upward. Shoulders—Sales 10,000 lbs, 10¾@11c. Sides—Sales 6,000 lbs, 12@12¼c. Plain Hams, 5,000 ₱s, 14¼@04½c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 4,500 lbs, 15¾@45½c.

FISH—The market was very firm, with a good local demand; sales 100 half bbls medium Mackerel, $8 50; sales 20 bbls large No. 3's do, $12 25; 20 half bbls do, $6 50. Herring—Sales 50 half bbls Newfoundland at $6 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, April 2, 1864.

The market yesterday was inactive. This, however, is a usual occurrence on a rising river. Buyers, generally, hold back for lower figures. Sometimes they are losers, at other times they are gainers. What will be the result in the present instance remains to be seen; at all events holders yesterday were firm, and were in most cases demanding an advance. The receipts were moderate, amounting to 3,404 bbls. This would be increased during the night, as several boats were due, and are expected to be at the landing this morning. The steamers Echo No. 3 and Cottage started up last evening; they took up a large number of empty barrels. Among the sales we note the following:

Crude—Holders were firm at about half a cent advance over the previous day's prices, and seemed careless about selling at any figures. The sales reported are as follows: 1,500 bbls Crude at 28c—some dealers are refusing to sell at these figures. 1,000 bbls in bulk was reported at 23c; 250 do at 23c; 284 do, barrels included, at 28c. We heard 28c refused for a good round lot, one or two drives were made up of large, fat steers in fine condition for the butcher. They realized strong 15c ₱ lb, the best selling for what the brokers called 16c, though they will prove 16½c on the scales when dressed, as sellers rated them heavier than they really were. Inferior grades went off slowly at 12½@13½c., the price of all sold averaging about 14c, making an advance of fully ½c on the prices of last week. One drove of very fine cattle cost $7 37 ₱ cwt. in Illinois, and to get that cost and expenses would require more than 15c ₱ lb., net weight here. Operators for a rise held several hundred head at Albany, intending them for next week, but the prices of to-day induced them to telegraph for a portion, so that the numbers expected to-morrow will probably prevent any further advance.

Sheep are in light supply, and are selling quickly at an advance of 4c ₱ lb. Prime fat sheep are worth 9¾@10c ₱ lb. One choice fat lot brought 10¼c.

Philadelphia Army Contracts.

The following contracts, made during last week, were announced on Monday:

Horstmann Bros. & Co., Philadelphia—100,000 yards ½ inch yellow worsted lace, $3 19 per 100 yards; 50,000 brass numbers, $4 74 per M; 500 yards scarlet cloth, $3 90 per yard.

Lewis Bros. & Co.—2,000 yards light blue mousseline de laine, 50c per yard.

P Hill, Philadelphia—100 gross brass ball and buttons, 64¾c per gross.

H. P. McComb, Wilmington, Del.—2,000 pairs leather leggings, $1 69 per pair.

N. Norris, New York—3,000 pairs linen leggings, 65c.

F. C. Hamill, Philadelphia—3,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $4 05.

George F. Roedel, Philadelphia—5,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $4 10.

John Mundell, Philadelphia—40,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $4 24.

C. R. Williamson, Media, Penna.—1,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $4 24.

F. C. Hamill, Philadelphia—2,000 pairs boots, 9's to 14's, $4 25; 3,000 do. do., $4 50; 5,000 do. do., $4 75.

J. Bieta, Philadelphia—3,000 pairs boots, 7's to 9's, $3 60.

V. Meyer & Co., Harrisburg—500 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 70.

O. P. Lewis, Philadelphia—1,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 75.

Chas. Sweeny, Philadelphia—1,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 75.

O. P. Lewis, Philadelphia—1,000 pairs beets, 7's to 10's, $3 80.

Wm. Colton, Philadelphia—5,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's $3 80.

J. P. Meyer & Co., Harrisburg—500 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 80.

Chas. Sweeny, Philadelphia—1,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 85.

F. C. Hamill, Philadelphia—2,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $3 95.

J. A. Evers, Philadelphia—5,000 pairs boots, 7's to 10's, $4.

Chicago Iron and Lead Market.

Iron—At the advance last noticed there is a steady good demand and the market is very firm. We quote:

Flat Bar	@ 7 c
Flat Bar, Charcoal	@ 9 c
Horse Shoe Iron	8¼@10 c
Sheet Iron, Common	9 @10½c
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	10½@11¼c
Norway Nail Rods	12½@18 c
Plow Steel	12½@15 c
Round and Square	7 @11 c
Round and Square, Charcoal	9 @13 c
Cast Steel	26 @30 c
Spring Steel	12 @13 c

Lead and Shot—The prices of Bar Lead and Pig have advanced 25c ₱ 100 lbs and the market closes very firm at the advance. Shot are very firm, with a tendency to higher prices, but there is no change in quotations. We now quote:

Bar Lead ₱ 100 lbs	$13 00@13 25
Pig Lead	12 00@12 50
Buck Shot ₱ bag	3 65@ 3 75
Drop Shot, do	3 35@ 3 45

New York Oil Market.

Petroleum—Receipts 475 bbls. The market for Crude was excited; an active demand prevailed, and the sales for refining and on speculation were heavy at higher prices. Refined was quiet, but very firm. Free was also quiet, but the sales were at full prices. The sales and resales were about 12,000 bbls Crude at 32½c for 40@49 gravity; 33@33¼c for 40@47 gravity, on the spot; 33¼c for all the month, sellers' option, and 34@34½c, buyers' option; 2,000 do Refined at 49@52c; but nearly all at the outside price for prime light straw to white, on the spot and for May, sellers' option; 800 do free, on the spot, at 61@61½c, and 300 hhds Benzine, 60@63 gravity, at 35c.

Highwines at Chicago.

Highwines.—On the prospective tax of $1 00 per gallon there has been a large and steady speculative demand for Highwines during the past week, and from the lowest to the highest point prices advanced 4c per gallon. The sales during the last few days of the week comprised several thousand barrels at 94@95c, including 100 barrels on Saturday evening at 96c. The bulk of the sales were at 94@95c and within the range—good packages bringing at the close 96c and firm.

European Markets.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Sales of cotton for the week 25,500 bales, at a decline of ½d for American; ¼d for Egyptian, and ¼d@1d for others; sales to speculators 4,000 bales, to exporters 8,000 bales. Sales on the 24th 5,000 bales. The market closed flat and irregular; sales to speculators and exporters 1,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal	26¼d.
Mobiles	"	26¼d.
Uplands	"	26¼d.

Stock of cotton in port 300,000 bales, of which 30,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions inactive and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money 91⅝@91⅞; Illinois Central shares 17 per cent discount; Erie 67@68.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sales of cotton for the past two days, 9,900 bales. Market dull and declining. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak at a decline of ¼ to ½d for Egyptian. Sales to speculators and exporters, 3,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable and prices are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour very dull and nominal at 18@22s. Wheat steady; winter red, 8s@8s 7d; white Western, 9s@10s 3d. Mixed Corn steady, at 28s 6d; white corn, 30s@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Beef dull. Pork less firm. Bacon quiet. Butter firm. Lard quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIOE MARKET.—Tallow inactive and easier. Petroleum firm at 1s 9d@1s 9½d for refined. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice, no sales. Linseed Oil quiet and firm. Common Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine 80s for French.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 17@18 discount; Erie shares 65@68.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is very dull and prices are still declining.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Red Western 8s 5d@8s 5½d. Corn quiet and steady. Mixed 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Provisions tending downward. Beef quiet and 2s 6d lower. Pork quiet at 70s. Bacon tending downwards, and prices are quiet and steady at 42@44s. Tallow steady at 41@41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Ashes steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum dull at 1s 9d@1s 9½d for refined.

LONDON, March 24.—Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Cen. shares, 17½@16½ ₱ cent discount; Erie shares, 67½@68½; Consols, 91⅝@91½.

The *Times* city article says that although the bank accounts are satisfactory, the total bullion on hand being higher than at any period since the 28th of October, 1863, when the rate of discounts was 4 ₱ cent. the directors have made no alteration in their terms.

The recent unfavorable tendency of Indian and also to a slight extent of the French exchanges, have probably influenced them. Late in the afternoon, however, it was announced that the Bank of France changed its charge to 6 ₱ cent., and if this had been known earlier, the chance of reduction would have been much increased.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, April 4.

About 2,800 fresh and 100 stale cattle were in the yards at the opening this morning, and had sellers generally known the real supply, there would have been less variation of prices in the different yards, and some of them would have obtained higher rates for their stock. Butchers were of opinion, however, that cattle were high enough, as they nearly reached the rates of March 8. Sales were slow during the entire day, butchers objecting to the advance, and only bought for immediate wants. The few purchases one week ago lessened present wants; and after a slow trade, with 80 head sold to Government agents, several hundred remained undisposed of at night. The quality of the cattle was scarcely as good as usual, though one or two droves were made up of large, fat steers in fine condition for the butcher. They realized strong 15c ₱ lb, the best selling for what the brokers called 16c, though they will prove 16½c on the scales when dressed, as sellers rated them heavier than they really were. Inferior grades went off slowly at 12½@13½c., the price of all sold averaging about 14c, making an advance of fully ½c on the prices of last week. One drove of very fine cattle cost $7 37 ₱ cwt. in Illinois, and to get that cost and expenses would require more than 15c ₱ lb., net weight here. Operators for a rise held several hundred head at Albany, intending them for next week, but the prices of to-day induced them to telegraph for a portion, so that the numbers expected to-morrow will probably prevent any further advance.

Sheep are in light supply, and are selling quickly at an advance of 4c ₱ lb. Prime fat sheep are worth 9¾@10c ₱ lb. One choice fat lot brought 10¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue small, reaching about 1,100 head; the demand continues good, and prices are rather better. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers sold at from 14½@15¼c, and common at from 12@13½c ₱ lb, according to quality. At the close the market was firm, and all the stock on sale sold within the above range of prices; 200 head sold to Baltimore at $7 30@7 40 the 100 lbs gross.

Cows are firm, with sales of 125 head at from $20@55 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are firm, with sales of 3,000 head at 3¼@9¼ ₱ lb gross.

Hogs—About 2,100 head sold at the different yards at from $10@12 50 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 700 head from Pennsylvania; 200 head from Ohio; 100 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the arrivals and sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 125 head this week. The market is firm at fully former rates. Springers are selling at from $20@35, and Cow and Calf at from $30@55 per head, as to quality.

Calves—About 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 7¼@8c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, continue small, reaching about 3,000 head. The market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices are well maintained, common to fair quality are selling at from 8@8½c and good to extra at from 9@9¾ per pound gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,200 head. There is no material change to notice in price or demand; sales are making at from 10@12 the 100 lbs net.

1,472 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net.

640 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $10@12 50 the 100 lbs net.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 102 bbls Tar for New York.
Lucesco Oil Co., 150 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lyda & Co, 50 bbls refined, Boston.
Standard Oil Co., 216 bbls refined, New York.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Pennock, Ball & Co, 1,303 bbls; J R McCune, 240 do; Pennsylvania Salt Company, 300 do; R Ashworth, 626 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 446 do; J Gallagher, 37 do; Clarke & Co, 157 do; J Benny, Jr, 51 do; Foster & Biro, 128 do; J Morrow, 112 do. Total number of barrels, 3,404.

New York and Boston Wool Markets.

Anticipating an increase of the tariff rates on imported wool, holders of all really desirable lots of domestic and foreign are very firm in their views, and are generally asking higher prices. The demand has been somewhat more animated during the week, both from manufacturers and the trade, and the tendency of the market has been decidedly in favor of sellers. The week's transactions include 180,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at 70@76c; 8,500 lbs Domestic Pulled, 70@75c; 20,000 lbs California, on the spot, at 47½c for Fall Clip, and 50@60c for Pulled; 15,000 lbs Canadian Fleece, part 78@80c; 470 bales Donskoi, part 48@50c; 1,150 bales Cape, at from 37½@42½c, the latter an extreme rate for selected; 10,000 lbs Chilian, unwashed, at 37½c; 320 bales Algiers, part at 34c; 100 bales Mestiza; at 37@40c; and 650 bales Montevideo and other Foreign on terms not ascertained. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales were made during the week, of 750,000 lbs domestic, at a range of 68@83½c for fleece, and 62@82c for the various grades of pulled; of California, 10,000 lbs (Fall clip) at 41c; of foreign, the sales have been large, including 1,500 bales Cape at 36½@42½c; some small lots of choice lots of the (new clip) at 44@45c; and some 700 bales Mestiza at 35@40c the outside figures for choice new clip. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 77@78c, for fine; 77c, for half-blood; 70@72c, for com; 68c, for common and quarter-blood, and 45c, for unwashed; and 150 bales Donskoi, on terms kept secret.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALE by Samuel C. Cook, April 14.—143 bales and bags Cotton at 55 @57½c, cash; 40 cases Gin at $2 62½@3 25 ₱ case, cash.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

T Maloney, 1 hhd; 35 bbls scrap iron; F Sellers & Co, 3,650 shoulders, 50 tcs do; 1,850 sides, 75 tcs hams, 38 kegs grease; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; McDonald & Arbuckle, 17 tcs hams; H. Thomas, 2 bbls spirits; J Woods, 6 bbls scrap iron; McClurken & Herron 25 bags clover seed, 1 washing machine; Anderson & Phillips, 6 patent vault lights; W F Richardson, 3 cars lumber; E H Myers, 4512 bulk shoulder; Culp & Shepard, 1 car oats, J W Baker, lot of household goods, Kirkpatrick & Bro, box sundries, 1 barrel potatoes; J M'Kean, 1 box household goods; H Gerwig 2 balls rope; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 barrels and 2 kegs scrap iron; J Daub, 1 barrel butter, 1 do eggs; Bingham & Sturgeon, 1 car oats; Stupple & Seibert, 1 car of lumber; L Langham, 1 do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; J Gallagher, 19 bbls oil; Knox & Co, 51 do; J Ford, 8 sks oats; 5 do corn; Saml Barclay, 38 sks oats; John Cawfield, 86 sks wheat, Moreland & Mitchell, 42 bgs oats; Eli Sherer, 1 car hay; Lucesco Oil Co, 5 bbls oil; D McCaran, 3 horses.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—J T Stockdale, lot household goods; A Hoveler, 136 E lard, bbls; Godfrey & Clark, 5 sks rags; Jos Elder, 15 rolls leather; Mr Babcock, lot household goods; Voskam & Co, 100 bbls flour.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER COLOSSUS.—Clarke & Co, 250 bales cotton, 7 hhds tobacco, 25 bbls whisky; M A Cox, 2 bbls and 1 keg; Leghmyer & Co, 50 bxs soap, 40 do candles; King & Pennock, 32 bales cotton; T Arbuckle & Co, 1 do; J P Hanna & Co, 54 hhds bacon; Spencer & M'Kay, 100 empty bbls; Pennsylvania R R Co, 30 pkgs; L Ewalt, Jr, 10 bxs candles; Graham & Thomas, 12 hhds and 12 tcs bacon; Col Cross, 824 pigs lead; Fetzer & Armstrong, 14 bbls hominy; N Young, 25 packages.

Per Major Anderson.—McDonald & Arbuckle 176 dry hides, 14 green do; Leghmyer & Co 100 bbls flour, 2 pks; Jno Grier 10 hhds tabacco; W Hyle 5 do and 1 box; A Schank 2 hhds do and 1 box; W Baker 25 sacks wool; B Wolf Jr 2 pkgs; W M Gormley 7 hhds bacon, 5 tcs do; W Sumner & Co 20 machines; A Dravo 1 box; J Millinger 2 pkgs; owner 8 empty bbls; Clark & Co 54 hhds tobacco, 72 cases do, 95 bbls whisky, 100 bbls flour, 200 tierces hams; 66 bbls beef, 150 tcs bacon, 10 do, 165 tcs lard.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City Washing'n	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New York
Africa	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	N Y.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	N Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Mar. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New York	Liverpool.
City Washing'n	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Apr. 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
China	Apr. 6	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr. 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Apr. 16	N. Y.	Southampton.
Persia	Apr. 20	New York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Apr. 30	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

GeoWashington	Mar. 26	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	April 3	N. Y.	*New Orleans.

*Via Havana.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
J. R. Gilmore	Evans	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eleven feet water in the channel and about at a stand. The weather during the day was pleasant. Business on the wharf was very animated.

THE Camelia, Captain Lytle, is getting ready for a trip to St. Paul. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

THE Paragon, Capt. Donnelly, is loading for St. Louis and the Missouri river.

THE Colossus, Captain Cox, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

The steamer Nevada, was sold yesterday to Capt. Kountz, for $45,000. The new owners will take possession at once.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Captain Laughlin, is announced for Cincinnati this day.

THE steamer America, Capt. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have despatch.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased to meet our old and esteemed friend, Capt. George W. Neave, who is on a flying visit to his friends in this section. He is in the enjoymens of excellent health. Friend George is located at present in Kentucky, and is a sound Union man, without any if's or an's.

The famous packet Major Anderson, Captain C. A. Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. This is one of the finest boats above the Falls, and we take pleasure in recommending her to passengers and shippers. Our old friend, Capt. A. Robinson, will do the honors in the office, with credit to himself and with profit to the owners.

THE splendid passenger steamer Nevada, Capt. D. Z. Brickell, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat is one of the best